

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Scraps and Facts.

A bold boy in Missouri bites off the heads of rattlesnakes for the trifling consideration of a dollar per snake.

There is said to be a man in Lancaster, Pa., named Joseph Herr, who has not had half an hour's continuous sleep for nearly four years.

An old farmer in Ohio learned that the State cleared off \$7,000 by the labor of the convicts, suddenly exclaimed: "I think we had better turn our Legislature into a Penitentiary."

A California theatre has adopted the plan of furnishing a room where babies can be left during the performance. In case any are left uncared for, they are sold at auction the next day.

Bishop Kingsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is about to justify his right to the title of circuit preacher, by starting on an Episcopal missionary tour around the world.

A young man of Memphis has appeared in St. Louis to claim the reward of \$100, advertised for news of a missing girl. He married her the other day, after a successful elopement in the peninsular of Florida and the West Indies.

Pine apples are being cultivated in the peninsular of Florida and the West Indies. They are larger than those grown in the West Indies, and fully equal to them in sweetness and flavor.

More complete returns from the election in Virginia show that the Richmond journals have heretofore somewhat overestimated the success of the majority, which will probably turn out to be from 20,000 to 25,000.

A Louisville matron, whose husband snored badly, keeps a clothes pin underneath her pillow, and when his snoring awakes her, she adjusts the pin on his nasal organ, and then slumbers peacefully.

A man in Adair County, Iowa, has invented a cannon which he claims will throw a projectile four miles, and has gone to Washington to get a patent. He proposes to offer it to the Government for \$1,000,000.

The abundance of the wheat crop in Virginia has already brought down the prices of flour in that State, and it is thought that the best quality of the staff of life will soon be sold at \$5 and \$6 per barrel.

A boy having complained to his father that Bill had thrown a brick at him, and hurt him on the head, the father replied: "Well you are the only member of my family on whom the Bible ever made the least impression."

A parson out in Jersey, while preaching a sermon appropriate to the Fourth, spoke of the United States as bounded on the East by the Atlantic, on the North by the arctic borealis, on the South by the procession of the equinoxes, and on the West by the day of judgment.

The Baltimore Sun says: "It is a startling estimate, but one which is by many believed to be fair, that not less than one out of every three of the residents of Maryland, as well as of other States, are suffering in various ways from the effects of intemperance."

Fort Pulaski is now rebuilding, under the superintendence of the United States Engineer Corps. Thirty-five men are building up the fort, and when the work is completed, four 10-inch and two 15-inch guns, will contain the heaviest ordnance ever placed at Fort Pulaski.

A Swedish woman arrived at St. Paul, Minn., June 25th, with her dead child, three years old, in her arms. He had died during the night, and she had been clinging to the corpse, and swinging the body to and fro, sobbing and moaning. She was on her way to join her husband, who came to America a year or two ago.

A man in Hamburg, Pennsylvania, bought a wagon-load of boards, about thirty years ago, and failing to get the price he wanted, he took them to a lumber yard. Accordingly they are still for sale in the yard, having never been removed from the wagon, but team and boards are mostly rotten wood.

A piece of mechanism for transferring railroad cars from one track to another without necessitating the running of the cars, has been patented by the late Mr. J. W. McQuay, and is now being used on the last few days. The practical advantages of it are a saving of depot room and of time, and railroad men say that it possesses some intrinsic merit.

The removal of the capital of the United States is gravely discussed by the Chicago Tribune, and as much earnestness as if a bill to that effect had passed Congress, and the decision as to the new site had been referred to the people to determine at the polls. The Tribune says the choice lies between Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis and St. Louis, and among the advantages and disadvantages of the several cities mentioned.

The Cuban expedition (one hundred and twenty men) that quietly slipped away from New York, on the 23d of last month, as quietly returned to New York on Saturday morning in the brig *Albatross*. The men made a landing, and had a slight brush with the Spaniards, but cholera and yellow fever were prevailing so badly in the insurgent camp that all hands concluded to return home while it was yet in their power, and the ship sailed for New York.

An aged Philadelphia lady, whose failing sight rendered necessary a prayer book of great size, recently called on her friends on her way to church, and upon starting again unwittingly picked up a small music box instead of the prayer book. During the sacred ceremony the old lady kept turning over the music box, when, to her surprise and the astonishment of the congregation, the machine struck up "Lullaby of the Ball" with great clearness and force.

The Boston Post says the most liberal and practical policy is recommended to the Democratic party by those who are anxious to succeed. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "It is not the time for extreme counsels to prevail, or for the selection of ultra and uncompromising men. The idea should be to lead men into the party, rather than turn them out, to look to the present and the future, and not to the past." The Philadelphia Age, the New Hampshire Patriot, the Providence (R. I.) Herald, and other influential Democratic journals, express similar sentiments.

General Forrest has made arrangements to secure, within the next two months, a thousand Chinese as laborers upon a Southern railroad which has contracted to use them. An agency has been established in St. Louis for supplying, at the short notice, whatever number of Chinese may be called for from any part of the country, and that agency has already ordered 50,000. A grand enterprise for the introduction of the Chinese into the South, and the plantation of the South has been vigorously inaugurated at Memphis.

Another duel between two negro women, rivals in the affections of a young man, came off the other day in Tennessee. The battle was with blood and daggers, and the victor was a woman who had an arm broken, an ear bitten off, half her hair gone, and bruises and scratches over her entire person and face. The other girl was apparently getting the best of the fight, having only lost two front teeth, when her adversary, who had been fighting with her right arm, suddenly tripped the club in her left hand, and with one blow broke the girl's neck.

A joint meeting of all the trades unions of this country is soon to be called to take into consideration what measures, if any, should be taken in view of the influx of Chinese into this country. The officers of the National Union Workmen's Union have lately addressed letters to various trades unions throughout the country, calling their attention to the matter, and asking advice. Representatives of the trades unions of California are now in New York and other Eastern cities, agitating their brethren against John Chinaman.

All the newspaper correspondents and influential politicians who pass over the Pacific coast certify that the road is in excellent condition. Senators, members of Congress and distinguished citizens, all unite in commending its substantial construction. These approvals should be taken with a slight grain of allowance, when they travel on free tickets and are provided with excellent food, and would be very ungrateful to speak disparagingly of the bridge that carries them safely over. The New York Commercial Advertiser says the certificates are very much like those we read recommending buchu, cherry pectoral and other nostrums.

The Imperial German government has paid a good slice of the Confederate debt when we have an Emperor. It claims that the Confederate debt is not to be forfeited by the failure of the Confederacy any more than the United States debt is canceled by the overthrow of the Union.

True. But the other side of the coin is that a republic which has not seriously ceased to exist. So, if one debt is in a bad way, the other may be equally shaky, some day or other. Both are failures. The South side of the Republic instead of preserving it. So, Vice Emperor, god don't let your bonds for wall paper!

A boy circus-rider performed the astonishing feat of turning twenty-five consecutive somersaults

on horseback, in Louisville, the other day. A dispute having arisen between him and his manager as to how many he was capable of turning, the latter promised him the act, and bid him to perform it. After being introduced into the ring, and performing a number of very difficult and beautiful acts of horsemanship, he threw aside the whip and prepared himself for the trial. Until he completed his tenth somersault, the crowd remained quiet, but when fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen were called the most intense interest was manifested, and when he had fairly accomplished his twenty-fifth somersault the applause was deafening. Immediately after his great act, without leaving the back of his steed, which he had fairly won, he successfully accomplished the perilous and difficult act of turning five backward somersaults, making a thirty in all. The horse and equipments are valued at two thousand dollars.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1869.

Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work, are cash, unless otherwise specified. The paper will be discontinued on the expiration of the time for which payment has been made. A subscriber finding a (X) crossed on his paper, or a number of his paper, will understand that the time paid for has expired.

CHINESE LABOR CONVENTION.

A Convention of delegates from several Southern States and California met in Memphis last week, to consider the Chinese labor question. Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, was elected President. Reports were received from the principal Southern cities, from the emigration committee, promising welcome and protection to all emigrants from China and elsewhere; from the transportation committee, stating that emigrants could be brought to Memphis in the way of the Pacific States, by rail, for \$50 each, and from Hong Kong to San Francisco from \$80 to \$100, in gold.

Yukem Ow, a Chinaman, who has been two years in this country, and is now residing in Louisiana, addressed the Convention. He stated that of the 70,000 Chinese now in the West Indies, with many much distress prevails, because they were not selected with proper care as to effective dock hands, laborers and artisans. Many of the Chinese are not familiar with. Agriculturists can easily be procured through proper agents in the interior of China. In Cuba they are paid \$4 per month. Farm hands are paid \$15 to \$20 per year in China, where living is so cheap that a month's wages in Cuba would buy a year's in China. Only city women have small feet. About one in ten are lovers of strong drink, but comparatively few are opium-eaters. It is a luxury that only rich and city people can afford to indulge in. They are easily managed, being patient, docile, obedient, tractable and obedient. The products of China are in many ways similar to those of the Southern States, and the Chinese would soon become successful workers of the Southern lands.

Mr. Koopmanshoop arrived at noon and addressed the Convention. He stated that his house has brought 30,000 Chinese to California, where 60,000 are now engaged as mechanics and in railroad work. They are paid from 90 cents to \$1.10 per day, in gold, as laborers. They can be induced to come from San Francisco here at \$20 per month, and can be obtained much cheaper in China, and under a five years' contract could be had for \$10 to \$12 per month. He said they are not at all reliable, unless security is exacted, and will take service with others, if higher wages are offered. On the next day the Convention adjourned, but not until the Mississippi Immigration Company had been organized, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to be increased to \$4,000,000, if found necessary. Of this amount, \$400,000 was subscribed on the spot. The business of importing Chinese may, therefore, be said to have fairly commenced. Where will it end?

This company will import directly from China, and not from California, as has been done heretofore, and as the people of that State would like to have it done hereafter. They have a Chinese population in their midst of one hundred thousand, and they are so thoroughly convinced of their fitness for Southern farm work, that they are extremely anxious to get rid of them. This they will not be likely to do now, as the South is going to draw directly from the fountain, and not from subordinate streams.

There is yet a distance of 722 miles, from St. Pierre to Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, to be laid. When completed, this cable will be about eight thousand miles in length, one thousand miles longer than the English cable. It is said to be a better cable for the transmission of message than its older rival, the insulation being more perfect and the central wire larger. Although it is called the French cable, because European terminus is in France, and under the control of a French government, it is the property of a British private corporation, chartered by the Emperor.

Just at this point the enterprise meets with a serious obstacle, in not having the sanction of the United States government, although it has that of Massachusetts. Mr. Hoar, the Attorney-General, has given it as his opinion that without the sanction of the general government, the authority granted by a State legislature is null and void. In accordance with this opinion, Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, has addressed a circular letter to the diplomatic representatives of France and England, and the Governor of Massachusetts, claiming for Congress the sole right to authorize a landing of the cable. He insists upon a submission of these parties to this right, but not with any desire to hinder or defeat the enterprise. Indeed, he states it as his opinion that permission to land will readily be granted by Congress. In this emergency, the legislature of Massachusetts has adopted a "cute" Yankee dodge. Without disputing the right of the general government to control telegraphic or other communication with foreign countries, they have chartered a company to run out a line beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, where it can be spliced with the line from France. Whether such a union will be constitutional, or Congress will have to reconstruct, remains to be seen. But as Massachusetts is beyond all question one of the most loyal of all the loyal States, her "little dodge" may pass muster.

General Frank P. Blair lately undertook to elicit some demonstration of respect for Confederate soldiers from the "Army and Navy Society." This Society held a re-union banquet at Long Branch last week, which was attended by many prominent Union officers of the late war. Gen. Sheridan had made a short speech in praise of the Union volunteers, when Gen. Blair was called out. What success his well-meant effort met with, may be seen by the following extract from the scene, published in the New York papers:

Major General Blair said he would say a word for a people who had not yet had a voice raised in their behalf. "I will speak of a people who were once our enemies, and I know that when I speak of them before soldiers I speak before those who will readily respond. These against whom we contended, who were aspersed as rebels, and whom we triumphed over and died. They were a great and generous people, they were worthy the steel of our best. We have heard here of Farragut and Sheridan, but we shall yet hear of Lee and Stonewall Jackson. (Hisses and cries, and great confusion.) Who is it that dissent? Think of Anderson. 'We dissent.' 'I dissent.' Think of Anderson."

There is no hope for this country but in a thorough repudiation of the whole principles of the late war. It would be little merit to us to have triumphed over a mean enemy. (The speaker was again interrupted by a storm of hisses.) I speak of them as our late adversaries, and I say that there are no voices to be raised for them? (Cries of "Yes," and "No," great confusion and cries of "Traitor.")

Admiral Farragut here decided that to introduce anything which interrupted the harmony was out of order.

Flouring up Coin.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald gives the following account of how Mr. John Vann, of that vicinity, struck a streak of good luck:

"It appears that Mr. Vann was plowing in his field, and his plow struck something, and stopped his mule. Supposing it to be a root, he struck the mule with his lash, and it gave a sudden pluck, when up came five old Spanish dollars. Mr. Vann went to the spot where the mule appeared, and on examination found a keg full of coin. The staves of the keg were rotten, but the dollars were as sound as when coined at the Spanish mint. On digging up the keg he found it contained five thousand dollars, all in old Spanish dollars of the date without 18th century half dollars of old date. The keg must have been buried twenty or thirty years ago. Since the finding of this money, the whole field has been dug up in search of hidden treasures."

For the encouragement of others, we will add that money can be plowed up in York, if proper perseverance is used, though it is not such large quantities. It is a confessed, however, that the prospect is rather discouraging in these dry times. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that many a dollar has been plowed up in our old fields, in times past, and what has been done can be done again.

Death of Rev. R. K. Porter.—The Augusta Chronicle has the following, which will be read with regret by many of our readers, to whom the deceased was well and most favorably known:

"We are pained to learn, from our Atlanta exchanges, of the death of the Rev. Rufus K. Porter, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of that city. The Reverend Mr. Porter was, we believe, a native of South Carolina, but resided many years in this city, and county. During the war he was the Chaplain of Cobb's Legion, and was with T. R. Cobb at the time of his death on the field of Fredericksburg. In all the relations and under every circumstance of life, he was the happy possessor of making all around him happy, winning the affectionate regard of all who knew him."

The Young Men's Christian Association held an international convention at Portland, Maine, last week. On the 14th, eight hundred delegates had arrived and reported themselves. From the Convention, it is estimated that there are 669 associations in this country, 347 of which are represented in the convention. Many of these own the buildings which they use. The paying members of 271 associations are reported to be nearly 50,000, and the total membership of all classes is supposed to be 90,000. The finances are in a flourishing condition, one association, that of New York City, being now engaged in erecting a building which is to cost \$500,000, three-fifths of which they have already raised. It was resolved to publish a history of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the religious societies of young men in connection with it.

Riot at Edisto.—The Charleston Courier of last Saturday, says that a serious riot occurred at Edisto a day or two previous. It was caused by the arrest of a negro for assault and battery. Some three hundred negroes assembled and took Mr. Christy, the magistrate who made the arrest, from his house. He was finally released, and no blood had been spilt at last accounts; but the negroes were rioting and threatening that no more arrests shall be made on the Island. It is thought that bloodshed was prevented solely by the escape of the negro arrested.

Where is Gov. Scott, with his big talk about preserving order and putting down resistance to the laws? He has said that no government is entitled to respect, unless it can enforce its laws. Also that South Carolina shall not sink to such a deplorable condition while under his auspices. A governor is an expert at blowing his own trumpet. Can't he blow it loud enough to be heard on Edisto?

Railroad Convention in Columbia.—A meeting of the Presidents and Superintendents of various railroads in the Southern States was held in Columbia last week. Col. Wm. Johnston, President of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, was called to the chair. The object of the meeting was stated to be to arrange a schedule to meet the various opposing lines from New Orleans and Mobile to points North, and, as far as possible, to harmonize their conflicting interests. Committees were appointed to arrange schedules, to determine upon passenger rates, to frame resolutions relative to the Pacific Railroad and to protect growers and shippers of vegetables from Southern ports to Northern markets against fraud.

Owing to the absence of representatives from roads between Montgomery and Mobile, no schedule could be agreed upon. The other objects in view were all more or less accomplished. A report on passenger rates was adopted. Also resolutions favorable to reduced rates for immigrants and land buyers. Two hundred copies of the official proceedings were ordered to be printed, for distribution among the roads represented.

Higher Law Philanthropy.—Wendell Phillips is pleading the cause of outlaws, murderers and other desperate villains, by advocating the abolition of capital punishment. He favors the plan of turning all such rascals loose upon society, after confining them awhile and subjecting them to "the best moral influences." It is remarkable how the "moral idea" apostles sympathize with the worst classes of criminals. These are the stuff of which sad apostles make saints and martyrs. Wendell is not opposed to the shedding of blood *per se*. On the contrary, he was lately hoping and praying that the Indians would tear up the Pacific Railroad and destroy the gains, possessions at the same time a full knowledge of the Indian's amiable weakness for fresh scalps. And no man called more loudly for the execution of a few leading rebels. It is only when some notorious villain has been tried by a jury and found worthy of death, that his scruples are excited. Then it is that a fellow-feeling makes him wondrous kind.

So far from dispensing with the gallows, it is the growing conviction of thinking men that it ought to be put into more general use. At any rate, it ought to be preserved until Phillips is dead by some other means. If the inciters to bloodshed and murder were held responsible by the law for what their influence has done, Wendell would have given the gallows-tree. Few living men have caused the shedding of more innocent blood than he, and yet he has been subjected to what he calls "the best moral influence" all his life.

A Scene in the Army and Navy Society.—General Frank P. Blair lately undertook to elicit some demonstration of respect for Confederate soldiers from the "Army and Navy Society." This Society held a re-union banquet at Long Branch last week, which was attended by many prominent Union officers of the late war. Gen. Sheridan had made a short speech in praise of the Union volunteers, when Gen. Blair was called out. What success his well-meant effort met with, may be seen by the following extract from the scene, published in the New York papers:

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chained five thousand acres of swamp in Tennessee, and proposes raising frogs for the Memphis market. The largest crop of cotton marketed in this country was 1859-60, and was 4,675,770 bales, averaging 450 pounds each. Five hundred million lead pencils are used yearly. "An entire jury of Smiths was recently impaneled in Sheffield, England." A colored woman named Polly Garland was so badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, in Lynchburg, Va., on Sunday night, that she died in a few hours.

Twenty-three States have adopted the Fifteenth amendment. Four more are required to make it a part of the constitution. Colonel John W. Forney aspires to be elected United States Senator from North Carolina. He has recently purchased a large tract of land there. The St. Louis arsesian will which has been in process of boring for ten years past will soon have reached a depth of four thousand feet. New York has 10,000 thieves, exclusive of city officials. In Cuba there are 600,000 blacks, free and slaves, nearly all of whom favor independence. A shipment of California watermelons has just been shipped to New York.

DIRECT LAND TAX.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says there is "some talk of enforcing the direct land tax in the South." For a proper understanding of this subject, it is necessary to recall its history, which is as follows:

In 1862, Congress passed an act, levying a direct United States tax on land, amounting to \$20,000, to aid in carrying on the war. The Northern States paid their share of this tax at the time; but the Southern States, not being exactly under the control of the United States government just then, did not respond with their quota, which amounted to \$6,000,000. When the war was over, one of the first measures enforced in the South was the collection of this tax. About half of it had been collected, mostly by the sale of lands for taxes, when President Johnson asked Congress to suspend the collection for the time being, on account of the poverty of the South and the ruinous consequences which would ensue, if the tax was then enforced. Congress complied with the request, and passed an act suspending the collection for a certain number of years, how many we do not now remember. But the time granted, has it is said passed, and the South will probably be called on at an early day to pay the balance still due, about \$3,000,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 14th; and nominated Hon. Asa Packer for Governor on the second ballot. The platform adopted declares that the ratification of the fifteenth amendment should go before the people; that the negro should not have the ballot; that the finances need reform; that labor reforms should be encouraged; that the whole reconstruction policy tends to destroy republican government and establish tyranny; that our sympathies should not be forgotten; that our sympathies should be given to nation struggling for liberty; that our system of taxation is burdensome, and should be done away with.

One of the strong points in this platform is opposition to the fifteenth amendment and negro suffrage. That amendment was ratified by a Radical legislature, in opposition to the known will of the people, and contrary to the prohibition of negro suffrage by the constitution of Pennsylvania. This expressly limits suffrage to "white male freemen," yet the fifteenth amendment was ratified without changing the constitution. At the same time, the Radical party admitted that the amendment would have been defeated, if referred to the people. With these facts in their favor, the Democracy of Pennsylvania ought to make a clean sweep of the field of October.

With respect to the nominee, the Baltimore Sun says: "When quite a youth, he served several years in a tannery in Connecticut, and subsequently removing to Pennsylvania, apprenticed himself to a carpenter. Having served out his time, he bought a small farm on the upper waters of the Susquehanna. This he soon disposed of, and then engaged in several important railroad and coal mining enterprises, and by his tact and energy soon amassed a great fortune, estimated at over \$15,000,000. In 1865 he made a handsome return for his wealth by founding at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the Lehigh University, for the establishment of which he donated a magnificent park, sixty acres in extent, and a round half million of dollars in money."

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The submarine telegraph cable between France and America has been successfully laid as far as the island of St. Pierre, which is one of three small islands belonging to France, and lying south of Newfoundland. The cable was spliced to the shore end, on the 14th instant, and the operators immediately opened communication with Brest, the European terminus of the cable. The first message sent was one which the Emperor Louis Napoleon had given, sealed, to the commander of the *Great Eastern*, to be forwarded over the wires as soon as the cable was finished across the Atlantic, in order that he might thus judge of the manner in which the wires work.

There is yet a distance of 722 miles, from St. Pierre to Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, to be laid. When completed, this cable will be about eight thousand miles in length, one thousand miles longer than the English cable. It is said to be a better cable for the transmission of message than its older rival, the insulation being more perfect and the central wire larger. Although it is called the French cable, because European terminus is in France, and under the control of a French government, it is the property of a British private corporation, chartered by the Emperor.

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MEMORANDUM.

The publication of the Washington National Intelligence, which was suspended several weeks ago, is to be resumed. The Radical press of Virginia call colored men "niggers" since the election. The Louisiana planters propose to let the negroes attend the Conventions and hire Chinamen to work. The fires in the United States during the month of June, in which the loss was \$20,000 and upwards, amounted to \$1,960,000. Western Texas has exported a quarter of a million head of cattle this year. A gentleman in Illinois owns a cow which lately gave birth to a calf weighing 118 pounds. The railroads of the United States earned \$400,000,000 last year. Mrs. Sherbert, aged 102 years, died last year. In the lower part of Spartanburg District, on the 27th ultimo. A Georgia paper says the best heat has been so intense there for ten days past that the thermometer failed to indicate the degree—the mercury pushes the top off and rises above the figures. A Frenchman has pur-

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EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

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One of the strong points in this platform is opposition to the fifteenth amendment and negro suffrage. That amendment was ratified by a Radical legislature, in opposition to the known will of the people, and contrary to the prohibition of negro suffrage by the constitution of Pennsylvania. This expressly limits suffrage to "white male freemen," yet the fifteenth amendment was ratified without changing the constitution. At the same time, the Radical party admitted that the amendment would have been defeated, if referred to the people. With these facts in their favor, the Democracy of Pennsylvania ought to make a clean sweep of the field of October.

With respect to the nominee, the Baltimore Sun says: "When quite a youth, he served several years in a tannery in Connecticut, and subsequently removing to Pennsylvania, apprenticed himself to a carpenter. Having served out his time, he bought a small farm on the upper waters of the Susquehanna. This he soon disposed of, and then engaged in several important railroad and coal mining enterprises, and by his tact and energy soon amassed a great fortune, estimated at over \$15,000,000. In 1865 he made a handsome return for his wealth by founding at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the Lehigh University, for the establishment of which he donated a magnificent park, sixty acres in extent, and a round half million of dollars in money."

THE FRENCH CABLE.—The submarine telegraph cable between France and America has been successfully laid as far as the island of St. Pierre, which is one of three small islands belonging to France, and lying south of Newfoundland. The cable was spliced to the shore end, on the 14th instant, and the operators immediately opened communication with Brest, the European terminus of the cable. The first message sent was one which the Emperor Louis Napoleon had given, sealed, to the commander of the *Great Eastern*, to be forwarded over the wires as soon as the cable was finished across the Atlantic, in order that he might thus judge of the manner in which the wires work.

There is yet a distance of 722 miles, from St. Pierre to Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, to be laid. When completed, this cable will be about eight thousand miles in length, one thousand miles longer than the English cable. It is said to be a better cable for the transmission of message than its older rival, the insulation being more perfect and the central wire larger. Although it is called the French cable, because European terminus is in France, and under the control of a French government, it is the property of a British private corporation, chartered by the Emperor.

Just at this point the enterprise meets with a serious obstacle, in not having the sanction of the United States government, although it has that of Massachusetts. Mr. Hoar, the Attorney-General, has given it as his opinion that without the sanction of the general government, the authority granted by a State legislature is null and void. In accordance with this opinion, Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, has addressed a circular letter to the diplomatic representatives of France and England, and the Governor of Massachusetts, claiming for Congress the sole right to authorize a landing of the cable. He insists upon a submission of these parties to this right, but not with any desire to hinder or defeat the enterprise. Indeed, he states it as his opinion that permission to land will readily be granted by Congress. In this emergency, the legislature of Massachusetts has adopted a "cute" Yankee dodge. Without disputing the right of the general government to control telegraphic or other communication with foreign countries, they have chartered a company to run out a line beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, where it can be spliced with the line from France. Whether such a union will be constitutional, or Congress will have to reconstruct, remains to be seen. But as Massachusetts is beyond all question one of the most loyal of all the loyal States, her "little dodge" may pass muster.

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